HEADS OF INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA.

WITH RULES FOR THE SPELLING OF

INDIAN PROPER NAMES.

BY

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NOTE.

THE following paragraphs exhibit the statistics required for comparative purposes for the Imperial Gazetteer of India. They also indicate the order in which the various points should be treated in the Statistical Accounts of Districts. But they are not intended to fetter the Editors of the Local Gazetteers as regards any additional information which they may deem proper to give, or any further researches which they may wish to make. In all such matters the largest latitude is left to the gentlemen charged with the preparation of the Provincial Works. For example, no attempt is made to prescribe the amount or the character of the historical sketch of the District or the Province. Some Districts are sufficiently large and sufficiently important to form historical entities, and in such cases, a separate historical sketch of the District will be valuable. But the majority of Indian Districts do not come under this head, and their history may most advantageously be dealt with either in groups, or in a general introductory sketch of the Presidency or Province. This is clearly a matter which must be left to the discretion and local knowledge of the Editors of the Provincial Works.

In the same way, no attempt is made to lay down any fixed plan of alphabetical arrangement. Eventually, all the information contained in the Provincial Gazetteer will have to be worked up alphabetically in the Imperial Statistical Account of India. Perhaps, indeed, in some of the smaller Provinces it will be possible to adopt this arrangement from the beginning. But in the larger Presidencies, this can scarcely be hoped for, and probably the best plan will be to publish the Gazetteer, District by District, arranged in geographical groups. On this point, too, the largest latitude must be left to the Provincial Editors, in consultation with the Local Governments under whom they act. I shall always be happy to render any assistance in my power with regard to this, as with regard to all other points connected with the Gazetteer operations.

Full information as to the system of spelling authoritatively prescribed by the Government of India for the Gazetteers and Maps will be found in paras. 61 to 75 and in Appendix I.

Appendix II. sets forth the organisation by means of which the materials required for the Gazetteers may most easily be collected, and the demands of the Provincial Editors on the District Officers reduced to a minimum.

W. W. H.

SIMLA, *9th November* 1871.

HEADS OF INFORMATION REQUIRED IN EACH DISTRICT ACCOUNT FOR THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER.

N. B.—Every proper name, whether it be the name of a person, place or caste, should be written both in English, and in either Urdu or Nagari, the first time it occurs in the Manuscript Gazetteers. This should be done with a view to its transliteration into Roman characters on a uniform plan. The names of crops and all other native words should also be written in Urdu or Nagari, the first time they occur in the Manuscript Gazetteers.

1. A short paragraph giving the name of the District, its latitude and longitude, boundaries, area in square miles, and the estimated population. Care should be taken that the latitudes and longitudes and area are procured from the Surveyor General's Department, and that the area represents the true size of the District, allowing for any recent transfers of parganas, or changes in the boundary. Thus :—

"The District of , bounded on the North by ; on the South by ; on the East by ; and on the West by ; lies between North latitude and , and East longitude, and ; contains an area of square miles, and a population of souls."

2. Please give any information you can regarding changes in the jurisdiction of the District, and also regarding any difference between the Revenue, Magisterial, and Civil Jurisdictions, if such difference exists. Mention the Sadr Station or administrative Head Quarters of the District, and also the name of the Chief Town if it is different from the Sadr Station.

3. A brief account of the general aspect and superficial configuration of the District, with remarks upon its natural scenery. A report on the geology of the District should be obtained from the Geological Department.

4. A list of any important mountains, stating their geographical position, latitude and longitude, with their *height*. Also their *form*, whether with long even ridges, or bristling up into sharp tapering masses, or table-shaped at the top, or conical, or saddle-backed, (*i. e.*) with an elongated summit of which the two extremities are higher than the intervening space. With regard to their slope, it should be stated whether they can be ascended by carriages, by beasts of burden, by men, or only by cutting steps on their sides, or whether they are so steep as to be inaccessible. Also, whether they are barren and rocky, or covered with grass, or with brushwood, jungle or heavy forest. Do any well-known passes lead through them ?

5. Please mention all rivers navigable by trading boats of 100 maunds' burden (or about 4 tons) throughout the year, and an estimate of the number (with names, if possible) of rivers navigable during the rainy season by boats of 50 maunds' burden. Describe the principal rivers, beginning with their point of exit from the District, and trace them up. Mention the chief tributaries on either bank, to the point where they enter the District. Mention any important instances of alluvion or diluvion, or changes in the river course, and say whether such phenomena are still taking place. Are the banks generally abrupt or shelving, or gently sloping; cultivated or jungly? Is the bed rocky, sandy, of clay, or of vegetable mould? Does the river form any important islands? Does it anywhere pass through the earth by a subterranean course? Does it anywhere expand into lakes? Is it affected by the tide, and has it a *bore* such as might be dangerous to Native craft, like the *bore* of the Hugli? Mention the fords during the rainy season, with a list of the rivers which are not fordable at any time during the year.

6. Mention any important lakes or jhils, their depth, length, breadth, and area, stating whether navigable at all seasons of the year or not, and by boats of what size. Give a statement as to the annual loss of life from drowning within the District. A full account of any canals or artificial watercourses will be given further on under heading 37.

7. Mention the names of any towns on the river bank with a large community living by river traffic. State also the principal kinds of commodities carried on the rivers, and the trade in which supports the river towns. Are non-navigable rivers or streams anywhere applied in the District as a motive power for turning mills, or have they any descents or rapids sufficient to render it likely that they could be so applied by the formation of dams or weirs?

8. Please give a list of any fisheries and fishing towns; their extent, the proportion of the inhabitants of the District that live by fishing, as nearly as possible, and any other information showing the value of the fisheries in the District, or, if this cannot be given, their value in any particular place, on any particular estate, or in any particular river or canal. Is there any fish-curing? If so, describe the mode in which it is carried on.

9. Are any rivers or marshes embanked with a view to cultivation? Please mention any facts as to the capabilities of river or marsh lands for reclamation. Are such lands anywhere utilized as reed or cane-producing grounds?

10. Give the names of the varieties of long-stemmed rice grown in marshes, and the depth of water in which it can be cultivated. Has any increase in the length of stem been effected, so that it can be grown in deeper marshes than formerly?

11. Can you give an estimate of the proportion of the population living by navigation, by fisheries, or by any other of the river industries of the District?

12. Mention the lines of drainage, indicating any succession of jhils or marshes by which the surface water finds its way through or out of the District.

13. Please state whether any mineral productions of marketable value, such as coal, lime or building-stone, or metals, are found within the District.

14. Mention any important or revenue-yielding forests; their extent and yearly value. Give a list of any wild vegetable productions of marketable value (not cultivated crops), jungle products, such as lac, bees'-wax, cochineal, fibres, dyes or medicinal drugs, with the names of the castes who subsist by collecting and trading in jungle products. Does the District contain any wide

uncultivated pasture grounds? If so, give their situation, extent, and yearly value. Are there many people in the District who live by pasturing cattle in the forest?

15. A list of wild animals and large sorts of game, with the yearly cost of keeping down tigers, leopards, and wild beasts, now and in past times, and the number of deaths from wild beasts and from snakes. Are any rewards given for snake-killing? Mention the small game, whether beasts, or birds, and the principal sorts of fishes. Is any trade carried on in wild beast skins? Does the *feræ naturæ* contribute in any way towards the wealth of the District?

16. Please mention any efforts at a census that have been made, and give the estimated population of the District at different periods, stating, if possible, the principle on which these estimates were formed, *i. e.*, whether through the agency of the zamindars or the police. If estimated by houses, state what number has been taken as the average of the inmates of each house, and whether it is believed that the average number of inmates per house is greater in the rural parts than in the towns. Special attention is directed to the census of 1871-72. *Please incorporate the statistics which it yields with reference to the population of the District in as brief a form as possible; their castes, creeds, ages, and the proportion of the sexes.*

17. Please give a list of the different races living within the District, with a brief account of any hill tribes, frontier people, or semi-aboriginal low castes; their present status and occupation.

18. State whether there is any immigration into the District, and, if so, how the new-comers employ themselves; to what race they belong; whether they amalgamate with the rest of the people or live in separate villages, and whether they permanently settle or return to their original Districts. In the case of emigration from the District, state where the emigrants go, to what race they belong, and whether they generally return to the District; with any local statistics that may exist regarding the numbers who go, and the numbers who return.

19. A list of all the Hindu castes in the District is important, and should be arranged as far as possible in the local order of precedence, showing their occupations, their comparative wealth, and their numbers as far as possible. Thus the list for the Cattack District begins as follows: (1) "Bráhman, priests, numerous; generally poor, but sometimes well endowed with temple lands; (2) Kshattriya, employed in military service or as peons; few, poor; (3) Baidya, hereditary physicians, but generally employed as writers in Government employ; few, well to do;" and so through a list of forty-three castes. An account of the immigration or first settlement of the chief castes in the District, or of their subsequent history, would be valuable. Are any castes or races declining from their former rank or numbers, and if so, from what causes? Do any predatory tribes or castes exist within the District?

20. Please give statistics showing the respective numbers of Hindus, Musalmáns, Jains, Buddhists or Bráhma Samáj followers in the District. The census statistics of 1871-72 will suffice, with an approximate estimate for any sects not mentioned in them. Are there any Native Christian communities? If so, are they numerous, generally well off or poor; and what are their occupations and social rank? Do Christianity and the Bráhma Samáj effect their principal settlements among the town or rural population? Are there any agricultural villages of Native Christians? If so, please describe their formation, present condition and degree of success. Kindly furnish a brief account of the progress of the Bráhma Samáj in the District. Is the Muhammadan religion making further progress among the people? Are there any distinct sects of Musalmáns, such as Wahábis or Farazis, and if so, are they actively fanatical, well off, or poor?

21. Mention any towns important as seats of commerce, or as fairs, as places of pilgrimage, or for any historical event, with their population. Also a list of all municipalities in the District, with the latest returns of their local revenue and expenditure, population and number of houses. There should be a short description of every town in the District with a population of more than 5,000 souls. But some towns with fewer inhabitants are equally deserving of notice from historical events, or from their local importance as fairs or as seats of manufactures. Also a bare list of the towns within the District containing over 2,000 inhabitants; the names alone will suffice. State whether any increased inclination is perceptible on the part of the population to gather into towns or seats of industry and commerce, and whether, on the whole, the people appear to be tending towards city life. Please give a return, if possible, of the respective numbers of the agricultural and non-agricultural community.

22. Please state any facts regarding the material condition of the people. Mention the ordinary dress, the building materials and style of houses, with the number of rooms and a list of the furniture, of a well-to-do shop-keeper and of an average ryot. Also give a list of the articles of food, and an estimate of the monthly expenses for a middling sized household of a well-to-do shop-keeper, and of an average peasant.

23. A list of all crops grown in the District. This list should be divided into (1) *cereals*, such as rice, with the names of its principal varieties, also wheat, oats, barley, Indian-corn and coarse grains; (2) *green crops*, such as pulses of all kinds, peas, gram, beans, &c.; (3) *fibres*, such as cotton, jute, hemp, flax, &c.; and (4) *miscellaneous crops*, such as sugar-cane, indigo, opium, mulberry, pán, &c. *Particular attention* should be given to the staple crop of the District, whatever that may be; with a list of its varieties. The different seasons of sowing and reaping should be stated; also whether the rice is transplanted or not, and the sorts of land (whether dry, moist or marshy) suitable for the various crops.

24. Please note any improvements which have taken place in the quality of the rice or other staple crop grown, or any extension which has taken place during the last twenty years in the rice or cereal growing lands of the District. Have superior cereals, such as rice, been substituted for inferior ones, such as bajra? On the other hand, has there been any increase in cotton or fibre cultivation by the decrease of food-grains? Please mention the different names of rice or whatever may be the staple crop of the District, in the various stages of its growth, from the seed until it is cooked, and the preparations, solid and liquid, made from it, with the local prices of these preparations in standard seers and quarts.

25. Give a return from the Revenue or Topographical Survey, or any other source (mentioning it), of the total area of the District in square miles and acres; the extent actually under cultivation, the area uncultivated but capable of cultivation, and the extent uncultivable and waste. An estimate of the comparative acreage under the principal crops, such as rice, barley, Indian-corn, peas, indigo, jute, mulberry or opium, should also be given if possible.

N. B.—In Provinces not permanently settled, statistics of area and cultivation will naturally be much fuller than those asked for in this and the following paragraphs.

26. Please state what would be considered a fair outturn of paddy calculated per standard acre, upon two sorts of land, paying a rent of Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 3, respectively, with the value of the crop in each case. Mention in each case whether a second crop can be obtained, and give a rough estimate of its quantity in standard maunds and its value per standard acre. In short, a fair return in standard maunds and rupees, from a bigha of land paying Rs. 3, and one paying Rs. 1-8. Please also give any old pargana rates of rent, or any

statistics that may show the history and mutations of rent in the District. *In all calculations standard acres must be used for land, and the standard maund of 40 seers, weighing 2·205 lbs. each, must be invariably used for grain.*

27. Mention any important facts regarding the material condition of the cultivators. What would be popularly considered in the District to be a large, a middle-sized, and what a very small holding for a peasant? Please state the extent of land cultivable by a single pair of oxen? Would a holding of 5 acres make a husbandman as well off as a retail shop-keeper, or enable him to live as well as Rs. 8 a month would? Are the peasantry generally in debt? Are the lands chiefly held by tenants-at-will, or by cultivators with a right of occupancy under Act X of 1859? Please mention, if possible, the proportion of the former to the latter, and also to the higher class of cultivators whose rents are not liable to enhancement at all. Are there any small proprietors in the District who occupy and cultivate their own lands without either a zamindar above them, or a sub-holder or laborer of any sort under them?

28. Please give a list of the domestic animals used in agriculture, or reared for food, or for trade, with their prices. Also a list of agricultural implements, cattle and tools, required to cultivate "a plough" of land, *i. e.*, the amount of land which a single plough or pair of oxen can till; stating the number of acres represented in the District by what is termed "a plough" of land, *and the amount of capital represented by the implements, the plough, and the cattle?*

29. Give the present wages of coolies (1870-71), agricultural day-laborers, smiths, brick-layers, and carpenters, as compared with wages in former years (1850); also the present prices of best and common rice and paddy, barley, Indian-corn, wheat, indigo, sugar-cane, salt, distilled and fermented country liquors, as compared with prices in past times. The prices should be given for a year as far back as possible, also those of 1850, 1860, and 1870-71. Append a copy of the Return of food prices for the past ten years, ordered by the Secretary of State in 1871.

30. Please state the local weights and measures of time, of grain, of solids, of liquids, of distance, and of land, with their value in English weights and measures.

31. Is there any large class of landless day-laborers in the District, *i. e.*, of people who, without being artisans, have no land and live by hiring themselves as unskilled laborers? Do they hire themselves to any extent as field-laborers? If so, are they paid in money or by a share of the crop? If the latter, what share do they get, and what are generally the terms on which they are employed? Are women and children largely employed in the fields? What wages do they get?

32. Please give, as fully as you can, an account of all tenures between the zamindar and the actual cultivator. Has most of the land passed from the hands of the sadr zamindar into those of intermediate holders? Also an account of the tenures by which the actual husbandmen hold their land. Do they generally pay to (1) a zamindar, or to (2) an intermediate holder, or (3) through a village head to Government direct. In Districts not permanently settled, full information will be required on this head. Does the District contain spare lands which are offered on favorable tenures to the cultivator? If so, please state the nature and condition of such tenures, (*e. g.*, the utbandi of Naddea and the jumia of Chittagong), and mention whether they are apparently on the increase or decrease.

33. Kindly mention the rates of rent of the different varieties of land, with a brief explanation of their respective crop-bearing qualities, and also

give any old *pargana rates* of rent which may exist in the District Records. If possible, state the rates before the permanent settlement, at the time of the settlement, before Act X of 1859, and at present. Has Act X resulted in a general enhancement of rates? Give any particular instances of its operation in this respect throughout whole parganas or estates. Are rents paid by the husbandmen in grain or in money?

34. Is manure generally used in the District? If so, please state its cost and the amount necessary for different crops per acre. Is irrigation generally practised, and, if so, for what kind of crops, and at what cost per acre? Are lands allowed to lie fallow? Is any system of rotation of crops practised in the District?

35. Is the District subject to any of the following natural calamities, blights, floods, or droughts: (1) If liable to blights, state whether they are caused by mildew, rot, insects, worms or locusts; whether they happen often, or have occurred on such a scale as to affect the general harvest of the District in any year within the experience of the present generation. Are any remedial measures adopted for blights, and, if so, what? (2) If the District is liable to floods, mention whether they are caused by the rising of rivers before they enter the District, or from heavy rain-fall on lowlands within it. On how many occasions, within the experience of the present generation, have floods occurred resulting in a general destruction of the crop? Please mention any important embankments or protective works against floods, and, if none exist, state whether there is demand for any. (3) If the District is liable to droughts, do they arise from local absence of rain, or from the failure of the rivers to bring down their usual supply of water? Have any droughts occurred so serious as to affect the general prosperity of the District within the present generation? Have any means been adopted as safeguards against drought, and please state whether there is any demand for canals or other irrigation works? Are there any high lands in the District which, by increased fertility in times of flood, compensate for the loss of crops on the lower lands; or *vice versâ* any marshes or low lands which in times of drought tend to compensate for the loss of the crop on the higher levels?

36. Please give a brief account of the last great famine which afflicted the District; its local causes and severity: the maximum prices of food, and a monthly return of prices from its beginning to its close. State whether prices have returned again to their ordinary rates. Give an idea as to the point of distress, and as to the local rates of prices at which you consider that famine rates are reached in the District and Government relief operations become necessary. Are the means of external communication of the District with other parts of the country sufficient to avert the extremity of famine by importation?

37. Mention the principal lines of roads in the District, with their total mileage and annual cost, distinguishing between those under the Public Works and those under local management. Are there any other means of communication, such as railways or canals? If so, their mileage, and, in the case of canals, a brief account of the history, traffic, profit, length, and depth, is required? Have any large markets or centres of industry sprung up upon the principal routes of traffic? Can you mention any cases of small railway stations having rapidly grown into seats of commerce? Please obtain from the railway authorities the amount of traffic, *i. e.*, number of passengers and weight of goods, which the District supplies to the railway stations, if any, within it.

38. An account of any mines in the District, either worked at present, or which have been worked in former times. Particular attention is requested to coal mines, regarding which a brief history of the enterprise might be obtained from the gentlemen engaged upon them. Are there any quarries in the District? If so, please give a brief account of them, the character and quality of

the stone, with its commercial value? Is any gold-washing carried on in the District? Are any precious stones found?

39. A list of the manufactures of the District, with a full account of any art or manufacture peculiar to it. Mention any facts regarding the social condition of the manufacturing classes, and their rates of wages. Are the maufactures chiefly conducted by hired laborers, or by the people on their own account and in their own houses? Does the custom prevail of advancing money for manufacturing purposes? Are there any cases of manufactures having died out, or of ancient processes no longer made use of? Is any class of laborers attached to a manufacture in a manner which affects their personal freedom?

40. Mention the principal articles of trade in the District, and whether trade is carried on chiefly by means of permanent markets, or by fairs or religious festivals. Please state the principal seats of commerce, and the chief fairs, their localities and seasons. Do the local manufactures suffice only for local wants, or do they form articles of commerce with other Districts? Do the crops suffice for the local wants only, or is there any important surplus exported? Please give, if possible, a list of the District imports and exports, with the estimated annual value of each. Are the exports greater than the imports; and, if so, is there evidence of any accumulation of coin taking place in consequence of the balance of trade being in favor of the District?

41. In what manner are such accumulations employed, *i. e.*, whether hoarded, used as ornaments by the women, or employed as capital in trade, manufactures, or improvement of lands? Please state the current rates of interest in (*a*) small transactions where an article is given in pawn as security; (*b*) in large transactions, with a mortgage upon moveable property; (*c*) ditto with mortgage upon houses or lands; (*d*) in petty agricultural advances upon personal security; (*e*) ditto with a lien upon the crops; and (*f*) also state what would be considered a fair return for money invested in buying an estate? Are there any large Native banking establishments in the District, or are loans chiefly conducted by village shop-keepers?

42. Please give an account of any industries, such as indigo, tea, coffee, silk, or mining, conducted by European agency, or with European capital; with, if possible, statistics as to the amount of capital and number of laborers employed on them, or profit yielded by them; also the estimated annual value of the manufactures of the District, distinguishing between those conducted by native and by imported capital.

43. Give a list of any important societies or institutions in the District, *i. e.*, educational establishments, literary and political societies, establishments for relief of the poor, and religious establishments for the maintenance or spread of their respective tenets. Please give a list of all newspapers published in the District, with the estimated circulation of each; the language in which each is printed, and some account of its character and political views. Kindly also state the number of printing presses in the District, with the language in which they print. Under the heading of Educational Establishments should be given *at least* the following statistics: the number of Government or aided schools, and the number of their pupils in 1850, 1860, and 1870; with the cost *to the State* of education in the District, in the above years, 1850, 1860, and 1870; also the amount of local contributions; and the total expenditure (from both local and Government Funds) on education within the District in the said years.

44. What is the estimated income of the District as calculated for the purposes of the Income Tax Act of 1870, *i. e.*, total of incomes over Rs. 500 a year? Also the number of incomes which exceed Rs. 500 a year?

45. Kindly give a statement of the total net revenue and expenditure on civil administration for the following years: 1790, or first year of which records remain, 1850-51, 1860-61, and 1870-71. Thus:—

Total Revenue from all sources, and expenditure, of the District of from 1790 (or the first year of which records remain, giving that year instead of 1790).

	1790, or first year of which records remain.	1850-51.	1860-61.	1870-71.
Total revenue				
Total expenditure on Civil administration				

In this table great care should be taken that all transfer accounts and inefficient balances are deducted from the total.

46. Please give a statement showing the detailed revenue and expenditure of the District for 1860-61 and for 1870-71. All the separate heads of revenue and expenditure should be shown for each of the two years. The number of these heads differ at different periods, but whatever was entered separately in the year referred to should be separately exhibited in this return.

47. Kindly furnish a statement showing the number of estates upon the rent roll of the District; the total number of registered proprietors or registered coparceners; total land revenue paid by the whole estates; average land revenue paid by each estate, and by each proprietor or coparcener, for the following years: 1790, or first year of which records remain, 1850-51, 1860-61, and 1870-71. Thus:—

Statement showing the number of Estates upon the Rent Roll of the District, with the total Land Revenue they paid, and the number of registered proprietors paying rent direct to Government.

	1790, or first year of which records remain.	1850-51.	1860-61.	1870-71.
Number of estates ...				
Number of registered proprietors or coparceners ...				
Total land revenue paid ...				
Average land revenue paid by each estate				
Average land revenue paid by each proprietor or coparcener				

48. Also a statement showing the number of Magisterial Courts, number of Civil Courts, including Revenue Courts and Deputy Collectors empowered to hear rent suits, and number of Covenanted Officers at work throughout the

year, for the following years: 1790, or first year of which records remain, 1850-51, 1860-61, and 1870-71. Thus:—

Statement showing number of Courts and of Covenanted Officers in the District.

	1790, or first year of which records remain.	1850-51.	1860-61.	1870-71.
1. Number of Magisterial Courts				
2. Number of Civil Courts, including Revenue Courts and Deputy Collectors empowered to hear rent suits*				
3. Number of Covenanted Officers at work throughout the year*				

49. Please give a return of the strength of regular police in the District in 1871, showing the number of European officers with their average yearly salaries, number of Native officers with their average annual pay, and number of foot police with their average annual pay; the estimated strength and cost of the regular police calculated per square mile of the area of the District, and per head of the population; number of arrests made by the regular police; the number of complaints registered; the number of cases sent by the police to the Magistrate; and the number of convictions obtained. Also the strength of village police with their estimated pay in money and lands, and their proportion and cost to the population and area; also municipal police, if any. Mention the total strength and cost of the whole police, *i. e.*, both regular and village, with their proportion and cost to the area and population of the District, and give the present number of thanas or police stations in the District. Thus:—

Statistics of the Police of the District of , *in* 1871.

	Total cost.	Number of European Officers.	Average annual pay of ditto.	Native Officers.	Average annual pay of ditto.	Number of Constables.	Average annual pay.	Aggregate strength of all ranks.	Proportion of Police per square mile of area.	Proportion of Police per head of population.	Proportion of cost per square mile of area.	Proportion of cost per head of population.	Number of arrests made.	Number of complaints registered.	Number of cases sent by Police to Magistrates.	Number of convictions obtained.	Number of acquittals.	Remarks.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.											
Regular Police ..																		
Village watch ..																		
Municipal Police ..																		
Total ..																		

* In entering the number of Courts or Covenanted Officers, if a Court or Officer is in the District only for a part of the year, this should be represented by a fraction; thus, if an extra Deputy Collector sits for six months, and 25 other Courts throughout the year, this should be represented by 25·5.

50. Please give the average number of prisoners in jail during the years 1850-51, 1860-61, and 1870-71, with their proportion to the whole population of the District; the total number admitted into and discharged from jail in these years, and sickness and death-rate of the District Jail in 1870-71. Also mention the total cost per prisoner for rations, clothing, jail establishment, repairs, &c., in 1870-71; the total value of jail manufactures, and average amount earned by each prisoner employed on them. Is there any particular class of crime characteristic of the District?

51. Please give a return of the revenue and expenditure of the Post Office within the District for the years 1861-62, 1865-66, and 1870-71. An approximate estimate of some earlier year, say 1840, if it could be given, would be welcome. Also, statistics of number of letters sent off or received during the above years, 1861-62, 1865-66, and 1870-71.

52. Please state the number of villages in the District in 1790, or earliest year for which records remain, in 1850 and in 1870. And a list of parganas, showing total area, proportion of cultivated, cultivable, and uncultivable areas in acres, amount of land revenue, population, and name of two chief villages in each.

MEDICAL ASPECTS OF THE DISTRICT.

53. Give a statement showing mean temperature of each month, mean daily range of temperature for each month, and annual rain-fall of the District.

54. An account of any important earthquake, cyclone, or meteorological phenomena which has seriously affected the District within historical times would be welcome. The answers to this and the foregoing question may, in some provinces, be obtained from the Meteorological Department; in others from the Civil Surgeons.

55. Do any trustworthy statistics exist as to the annual birth-rate and death-rate in the District? If so, please give them, and state by what agency they have been collected. This and the four following paragraphs should be made over to the Civil Surgeon of the District for report.

56. What are the prevailing endemic diseases of the District, and to what special causes are they to be attributed? Is any improvement taking place in endemic diseases, owing to drainage of swamps, increased cultivation, the cutting of forests, or to sanitary efforts?

57. Give an account of the epidemics, such as cholera, small-pox, fevers, &c.; the seasons of the year at which they occur, their specific character, to what cause they are attributed, what classes of the people are chiefly attacked, and rate of mortality among those attacked. Give a careful description of the cattle epidemics (if any), their prominent symptoms, and approximate rate of mortality among the cattle attacked. Has the cattle in the District suffered of late years from the extension of cultivation, at the expense of the pasture lands?

58. Please mention the principal fairs and religious gatherings, the months in which they are held, and in what towns; the number of days they continue; the number of people who attend; and the staple articles of commerce, or the principal ceremonies and objects of adoration. Is there any connection between these gatherings and epidemic attacks?

59. Kindly give a list of the indigenous medicines, vegetable or mineral, found in the District. Also, a statement of the chief drugs in the pharmacopœia of the Kabiraj or Native practitioner, with a brief description of his system of treatment.

SUB-DIVISIONS OR SUB-DISTRICTS.

60. Statement showing the Sub-divisional administration of the District. This paragraph only applies to Provinces like Bengal Proper, where the Sub-divisional system obtains, and where the Sub-divisions constitute, according to law and in fact, Sub-districts, requiring separate treatment.

Statement showing the Sub-divisional system of Administration in 1871.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Names of Sub-divisions in English and *Vernacular character.*	The total number of Courts, Magisterial, Revenue, (Act X.) in each Sub-division. This should be a single number, the total.	Strength of Police in each Sub-division, total number of officers and men.	Number of Chaukidars (Village Police) in each Sub-division.	Total cost of Administration, Police and Chaukidars (Village Police) (if estimated) as shown in columns 2, 3, and 4.	Date of the year in which the Sub-division was formed.
1st. Sadr Station, *viz.:*					
2nd. Sub-division of					
3rd. Sub-division of					
4th. Sub-division of					
5th. Sub-division of					
6th. Su -division of					
7th. Sub-division of					
8th. Sub-Division of					

N. B.—If the yearly value of Chakaran land cannot be included in column 5, please say so. The head quarters or Sadr Station should appear at the head of the list of Sub-divisions in column 1, and be entered as "head quarters and general supervision of the District." In columns 2, 3, 4. and 5, opposite to the "head quarters," all Officers connected with the criminal or judicial administration of the District, *i. e.*, Judge, Magistrate, Collector, Joint-Magistrate, District Superintendent, Superintendent of Jail, &c., should be included, but not the Commissioner of the Division or the Divisional Staff. *The names of the Sub-divisions must be entered both in the English and in the Vernacular character of the District as legibly written as possible.*

RULES FOR THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF INDIAN PROPER NAMES.

61. Before issuing definite orders on the subject of the Gazetteers, the Government of India found it necessary to arrange for a uniform system of spelling. The subject had frequently attracted the notice of Government, and from time to time attempts to introduce uniformity of orthography into official publications have been made. Practically, three systems existed: the first known as that of Sir William Jones; the second as that of Dr. Gilchrist; and the third a medley of the two former, used by persons unacquainted with the principles of either. Each of these had its advocates; and early in the century when Dr. Gilchrist's influence was predominant, an attempt was made to introduce his one permanently, and authoritatively, into official publications. This attempt, however, failed, and for many years the tendency of Government has been towards the system of Sir William Jones. Several Departments of the Supreme Government, for example, the Trigonometrical Survey, the Legislative Department, and some of the Gazettes of the Local Governments, such as those of the Panjab and the Central Provinces, had carried this system to its utmost length. Other Departments of the Supreme Government and other Local Governments had either not adopted Sir William Jones' system, or had adopted it in an uncertain and a fluctuating manner. In short, they had merely followed the third mode of orthography mentioned above, that is to say, a mongrel between the two recognised systems.

62. The practical inconvenience resulting from this want of uniformity was found to be very great. In 1867 when the Government of India issued orders for giving effect to the Secretary of State's despatch for the compilation of Provincial Gazetteers, the question again presented itself. For without a uniform system of orthography the Gazetteers could not start. Yet whichever plan of spelling the Government of India might adopt, its system would encounter the opposition of those who had been accustomed to spell in either of the other modes. However, the difficulty had to be met, and early in 1868, the Supreme Government authoritatively adopted the system known as that of Sir William Jones. Accordingly it informed the subordinate Governments and Administrations that that system "seems to the Governor General in Council the most suitable for adoption, and will be employed as far as possible in the preparation of Gazetteers."*

63. No machinery existed, however, for ascertaining the correct spelling of Indian proper names, and these orders failed to produce any immediate fruit. Early in 1869, the Asiatic Society officially addressed the Supreme Government on the subject, and in the following July, the Governor General in Council endorsed its views, and directed me to take steps for giving effect to them.

64. In obedience to these instructions, I reported to the Government of India on the 6th November 1869, and on the 28th February following, the Governor General in Council passed definitive orders on the subject. These orders † will be found in Appendix I. They were promulgated in the *Gazette of India* of the 31st May 1870, and finally authorize the adoption of the modification of Sir William Jones' system which I proposed for the Gazetteers.

65. This system is explained in detail in Appendix I, which simply reproduces the papers on the subject published in the *Gazette of India* of 31st May 1870. It may be of advantage, however, to reprint the following five paragraphs from my original Plan of 1869 for an Imperial Gazetteer, ‡ as they exhibit the system in a more compact form.

66. "The popular spelling of Indian names is at present based on no uniform system whatever. Eighty years ago, Sir William Jones published his system of transliterating Indian names upon the continental mode of rendering the vowel sounds. This system represents the Indian *í*, as in *police*, *ravine*, by *í*; the soft *u* sounds, as in *rude* or *bull*, by *u*; and so forth. On the other hand, Dr. Gilchrist published a system which, by the free use of double letters, endeavours to render the phonetic value of the Indian vowels more apparent to the uneducated English eye. Thus the above two vowels would be rendered not by the Italian *í* and *ú*, but as *ee* and *oo*. For three quarters of a century one set of Englishmen has been writing and printing Indian names on the first system, while another set has been using the second; and the confusion has been increased by passing travellers, mariners, and railway engineers, who have used no system whatever, but spelt the names of places which they came across in any loose fashion that struck their fancy, or roughly represented the sound to their untrained ear.

67. "It is clear, therefore, that, whatever system of spelling the Government may adopt, it must make up its mind to encounter the opposition of those who have been accustomed to spell in the other mode. The Scientific Societies and the whole body of European Scholars have decided in favor of the system of Sir William Jones, which is simply the system pursued by the general commonwealth of European nations. On the other hand, the local public seems to prefer Dr. Gilchrist's mode of transliteration, and, with one or two exceptions, the Anglo-Indian Press adopts it.§ Yet one system or another must be adopted. For, in addition to the names transliterated upon these recognized

* Letters from the Government of India, Home Department, Nos. 2209 to 2216, dated 30th April 1868.
† No. 1113, dated 28th February 1870.
‡ Paragraphs 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, of a Plan for an Imperial Gazetteer, by W. W. Hunter, Esq.
§ This was written in 1869. Things have now changed, see *post*, paragraph 71.

systems, there is a vast number of Indian places, towns, &c., spelt on no plan whatever. The choice practically lies between encountering a loud local opposition, or placing the Government's *imprimatur* upon a system universally condemned by the Asiatic Societies, and by the whole body of European Scholars. The subject has presented itself in a variety of shapes for many years, and in 1868 the Government wisely determined to face the temporary local criticism rather than to subject itself to the permanent strictures of those who are most competent to pronounce in the matter, and whose decision will sooner or later become public opinion. In April 1868, the Governor General in Council communicated to the ten dependent Governments his authoritative sanction of the Asiatic Societies' system of transliteration, and intimated that it 'will be employed, as far as possible, in the preparation of the Gazetteers.'*

68. "My duty, therefore, has been not to discuss the merits of the rival systems, but to organize machinery for introducing the system definitively adopted by Government. I have endeavoured to elicit an accord so far as possible from the Heads of Departments and the various Local Governments, and to devise a plan by which the public eye might become accustomed to the changes which a uniform system will involve. I found that the spelling of towns in India issues to a large extent from the Post Office, which, by its 'Guide' gives an orthography at once official and popular to 2,186 names of places. The Telegraph Department, with its ever increasing list of stations, exercises a similar influence. The Public Works Department, in its various branches of Irrigation, Roads, &c., acts upon a still larger scale; and the Railway Companies with their Sign-boards and Time-tables, with the Bradshaw and other Guides based upon them, give the current spelling of all towns and places along the great Indian highways.

69. "But before taking any actual steps I found that if a uniform system of spelling was to be successfully enforced, the popular irritation against such changes must in the first place be reduced to the minimum. It would be impossible to get the public to spell such names as Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, as Bangal, Mandraj, and Mumbai; and it would be mere pedantry to attempt it. Names that have obtained a popular or historical fixity of spelling must be generally left untouched. Such names, however, I found to be divisible into two classes, in the first of which the fixity of spelling has so hardened and set, that any attempt to alter it would destroy the identity of the word. In the second class the fixity is not yet so firmly established, and a compromise is possible, which by sacrificing something in scientific precision, obtains a spelling more accurate than at present, and yet recognizable as the same name. As an example of the first class, it would be simply impossible to alter a single letter in the word Calcutta without destroying its historical identity. As examples of the second, it would be equally impossible to change Dinapore into the absolutely correct Danapur, Oude into Avadh, or Cawnpore into Kanhpur, but Dinapore, Oude, and Cawnpore would be easily recognizable as Dinapur, 'Oudh, and Cawnpur. In this way a number of names may be, as it were, screwed up a little towards the pitch of scientific accuracy, without destroying their popular identity.

70. "In this matter a Government has to consider not what is best but what is practicable. A single breath of pedantry will stifle the undertaking; but I find by a simultaneous revision of the official orthography of the various Departments indicated in paragraph 68, and by bringing their spelling into accord with the forthcoming Gazetteers and with the Maps which will accompany them, that it will be possible to introduce a uniform system with very little inconvenience to the public. The "Post Office Guide," the Railway Time-tables and Sign-boards, the Telegraph Department's List of Stations, the Gazetteers, and the revised Maps, will all exhibit a uniform orthography. The same

* Letters from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Nos. 2209 to 2216, dated 30th April 1868, paragraph 2.

name will be everywhere presented in the same spelling, and the popular eye will be unconsciously and rapidly educated to adopt it. If the Local Press, upon a re-consideration of the whole case, could be persuaded to add its influence, the difficulty would disappear at once, and the intricate problem of a uniform spelling for India would at length be solved."

71. I wrote these paragraphs in 1869, and on the 28th February 1870, Government finally adopted my orthographical proposals for the Gazetteers. The only objection which I have ever heard urged to the system is its so-called non-popularity with the local public. On this point, it will suffice to say that Mr. John Murray, in drawing up a Travellers' popular Handbook for India, deliberately adopted it, and carried to a length which the plan accepted by Government does not venture upon. Again Dr. Keith Johnston when he resolved on a really good and permanent Map of India for his Royal Atlas, and quite independently of Mr. Murray, came to the same conclusion. When I was at home in 1868, he consulted me as to a further revision of the Indian proper names, and said that he found the scientific mode (*i. e.*, the one which Government has adopted) to be the only practicable one for an expensive Map which should be a permanent source of income to its producers, and which should have a general circulation among all classes of the public. Nor have the public in India failed to perceive its advantages. The East Indian Railway has sent me a list of all its new stations on the Chord Line for revision, and with the exception of a few literal errors, has accepted my spelling. The principal papers in Northern India have also adopted it. The *Englishman*, the leading journal in Bengal, carries it to a degree of purism that I should not myself attempt. The *Pioneer*, the leading journal of the North-West Provinces, adopts it in a more moderate form. *Indian Public Opinion*, the leading paper in the Panjab, carries it to the furthest practicable limit; so also, I am told, does the *Jabalpur Chronicle*, the leading paper in the Central Provinces. Several authors of popular works have applied to me for advice and assistance, and public writers in general seem only too glad to get an easy road opened up for them out of a long-standing difficulty. Some idea may be formed of the perplexities into which Dr. Gilchrist's so-called popular system leads, from Mr. Marshman's excellent History of India. Besides such absurdities as Br*u*hmá for Brahmá, Rav*unu* for Rávana, D*u*nd*u*k*u* for Dandaka, every one of which the ordinary English reader would mis-pronounce, I find the following in a single paragraph of a single page :—

Ved*us* for Vedas *three times*, Siv*u* for Siva, Krishn*u* for Krishna, Vyas*u* for Vyása,	Page 59, Volume I., 1867.

Now the ordinary English reader, for which the advocates of Dr. Gilchrist's School are so solicitous, would pronounce these words correctly, spelt in the scientific way, and infallibly mis-pronounce them, spelt in his so-called popular one.

72. But since the issue of definite orders by Government, the subject has passed beyond the stage of discussion, and the adoption of the scientific mode is now an accomplished fact. During the past two years, the orders of Government have been steadily receiving effect. Two volumes of Gazetteers (for the Central Provinces and the Berars) have been published on the authorized system of orthography. The Gazetteer for the Province of Orissa, now being printed off in England, follows the same mode; and the Gazetteers in progress for Bengal, Oudh, and the Panjab carefully adhere to it. The part of the Bombay Work which has been sent to me for revision, has been brought into accordance with it; and the Bombay Government proposes to send me the remaining portions for review as soon as they are completed. During the same time, the Surveyor General has been busy with Maps constructed on the uniform orthographical system. Those for the Berars, the Central Provinces, and Orissa are already done; while new Maps for Oudh and the Panjab have been carefully revised by me as to their spelling and are now being lithographed. The Director General of Post Offices will, I hope, soon issue his Postal Guide and other publications, along with the Post Office dies, on the same

system.* Meanwhile I have in the Press, after two years' hard labor, a list of the whole 2,186 Postal Towns of India, compiled from the Vernacular Returns of the Local Post Masters and arranged in a tabular form. The work extends over 145 folio pages, and I hope to be able to forward it presently to the Post-master General, the Surveyor General, and the various gentlemen charged with the preparation of the Provincial Gazetteer. It is scarcely necessary to add that besides the Gazetteers and recent Maps, a vast amount of Government work (including its most permanent work, *viz.*, the Legislation for the whole country) has, during many years past, been conducted on this system of orthography; and I am persuaded that a very few years more will see this long-needed and most difficult reform imperceptibly but permanently accomplished.

73. Any irregularity, therefore, in the orthography of a Local Gazetteer would not only be in direct opposition to the orders of the Government of India, but would practically isolate the work from the rest of the Maps and Gazetteers. Indeed it is doubtful whether the Surveyor General could, under the existing orders of Government, undertake a Map for a Gazetteer unless the spelling is in accordance with the system thus definitively adopted. The system allows some latitude to the Provincial Editors with regard to what words they may consider to have acquired a fixity of spelling. This is a point on which I shall be happy to render any assistance that may be required; and perhaps the best plan would be for the Editors of Provincial works to forward a list of all such doubtful names to me in order that a mutual understanding may be attained on the subject. The question is one that has long perplexed undertakings of this sort. But now that a final settlement of it has been obtained, I trust that the gentlemen charged with the compilation of the Provincial Gazetteers will co-operate with me in carrying out the system in a manner which will ensure uniformity on the one hand, and avoid pedantry or excessive purism on the other.

PRACTICAL GUIDE TO TRANSLITERATION.

74. No system of transliteration will accurately represent all the modifications of Indian letters in the various parts of the country. For the same letter has a very different pronunciation in different Provinces. Thus, the Bengali mouth refuses to form the consonant *v* and pronounces it *b*; for example, *Varuna* becomes *Barun*; *Siva* becomes *Sib*. In the same way the vowel *a* has various degrees of softness in different parts of India; thus the Uriya lengthens out the word *Raja* into *Rauja*, just as Sir Walter Scott makes his Perthshire characters lengthen out *Waverley* into *Wauverley*.

75. But for all practical purposes of transliteration, the following system finally authorized by Government in 1870, suffices:

आ. Long *á* (as in *bhát*, rice) corresponding to the first *a* in t*a*rtan, *a*lmond, &c., and is represented by *á*.

अ. Short *a* (as in *man*, mind) has a varying degree of broadness from the sound of the second syllable in wom*a*n, rur*a*l, to that of the first syllable in p*a*ltry. It is represented by *a*.

इ.ई. The long and short *í* (as in *til*, oilseed, and *bij*, seed) need not, except on rare occasions, be distinguished unless in Urdu words. The sound varies from the sharp *i* in cl*i*que or pol*i*ce to the longer *i* in rav*i*ne. It is represented by *i*, with the accented *ì* for the long Urdu sound.

उ.ऊ. Short and long *u* (as in *putra*, son and *dúr*, distance) need not, except in rare instances, be distinguished. It corresponds to the sounds of varying length in b*u*ll, p*u*t, and the first syllable of cr*u*el, r*u*ral. It is represented by *u*, with the accented *ú* in the few words that may require accentuation.

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* *Vide* his letter to me, No. 2638, dated 25th September 1869, given *in extenso* in Appendix I.

Thus the word or termination *pur*, a city, need never be accented; as although it is long when written in the Persian character, it is short when written in the Nagari or Bengali.

ए. *e* (as *ek*, one) corresponds to the English *a* in *mate, dare*, or the French é in *mechant*, and is represented by *e*.

ओ *o* (as in *kot*, a fort), corresponds to the English in *note, lore*, and is represented by *o*.

ऐ. *ai* (as in *maidan*, a plain), nearly corresponds to the English vowel sound in *ride, size* (but is broader), and is represented by *ai*.

औ. *au* (as in *Gaur*) corresponds to our English vowel sound in *cloud*, and is represented by *au*.

W. W. HUNTER,

Dir. Genl. of Statistics to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA, *2nd November* 1871.

APPENDIX I.

From the Gazette of India, dated May 31st, 1870.—Official Papers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Proposed adoption of a uniform system of spelling Indian geographical names.

Dated the 6th November 1869.

From—W. W. Hunter, Esq.,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

In continuation of paragraph 7 of my report marginally noted, I have the honor to report progress in organizing an accord among the heads of the different departments of Government, with a view to obtaining the adoption of a uniform system of spelling.

Dated Mirat, 8th September 1869.

2 Before forming any positive arrangements, I had the advantage of personally receiving your views on the subject. These views amount to a practical adaptation of the system which has been adopted by all scientific societies, and which is now being introduced by several of the local Governments into their official publications, and more slowly into works intended for the general English reader.

3. Four separate expositions of the system have been presented to the Indian public. The most complete is perhaps the pamphlet issued by the Philological Committee of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The second is the "Key to Professor H. H. Wilson's system of Transliteration," as modified by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University; a work which possesses special value from its very copious lists in the English and Vernacular character of native family names, extending over more than sixty pages. The third is a "System of Transliteration and application of diacritic marks to English type," proposed by Mr. Thomas, for the forthcoming edition of Sir Henry Elliot's Works, and exhibiting in the smallest possible space a plan for accurately representing both the Sanskrit and the Semitic consonants in the Roman character. The fourth is found in the rules for spelling names of places issued by the Trigonometrical Survey of India.*

* Department Orders, No. 33, dated Dehra, 27th June 1865.

4. These four expositions are substantially uniform, and they have served the local Governments as models for orthographical circulars embodying the same principles. The system has further received the authoritative sanction of the Government of India, which has informed the ten subordinate administrations marginally noted, that it "seems to the Governor General in Council the most suitable for adoption, and will be employed, as far as possible, in the preparation of the Gazetteers."

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 2209 to No. 2216, dated 30th April 1868; to the (1) Government of Bombay; (2) the Governments of the Panjab and (3) Bengal; (4) the hief Commissioners of Oudh, and (5) British Burmah; (6) the Commissioner of Mysore; (7) the Resident, Haidrabad; (8) the Governments of Madras and (9) of the North-Western Provinces; (10) the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

5. Notwithstanding the frequent exposition of the system and its authoritative adoption by the Government of India for the Gazetteers, no practical uniformity has yet been attained: each local Government spells after its own fashion, and the Gazettes of adjoining Provinces, for example, the North-West and the Panjab, illustrate weekly the most opposite systems of orthography. Even in the same Gazette the various Secretaries to Government render the same sound by different letters, and the spelling of departmental publications presents an endless series of inconsistencies. The Post Office Guide spells the name of a town in one way, the Railway Companies give it in another, the Telegraph Department acts without reference to either; in the local Government Gazette it appears sometimes according to one system and sometimes according to another, and the *Gazette of India*, in order to be uniform with itself, has sometimes to be different from all the rest. Even in the same district, a Magistrate frequently spells the local names differently from his predecessor, and I have received letters in which a Magistrate and his Assistant, both dating from the capital city of the district, write the name in the most opposite manner. In the maps of the Survey Department itself, in which, if anywhere, uniformity might be looked for, the Trigonometrical Branch spells the great points of triangulation, and all other places whose position it may fix, on one plan, while the places furnished by the Topographical and Revenue Surveys are spelt upon another. Each map exhibits the opposite systems, and the same word is found in several different spellings. In short, anything like a uniform orthography, except in the Legislative Department, is unknown either to the Indian public or to Indian officials.

6. Yet, without a uniform system of orthography, the Gazetteers cannot start. For, to instance only one difficulty, it is absolutely necessary that places should be spelt the same way on the maps as in the text, and the Surveyor General, while fully recognising this and most anxious to effect it, very properly requires that a general accord shall first be obtained before he undertakes the orthographical revision of the whole maps of India. He is willing to

sacrifice his own views to any system that may be definitively and authoritatively adopted, but he insists that once the revision has been made, he shall not be afterwards called upon to make further changes to suit the caprice of individual officers. I cite only the difficulty of maps, as it is the most pressing one, for the maps must proceed district by district along with the Gazetteer operations. But it is not too much to say that without a uniform system of spelling, the Gazetteers will themselves be useless for purposes of speedy reference. The ten Provincial Gazetteers will present the same name in the most different shapes; indeed each Provincial Gazetteer will itself be filled with the orthographical vagaries of the district officers who contribute to it, and, as in the case of *Thornton's Gazetteer*, it will be necessary, in order to make sure of finding a place, to look for it under each of the four or five possible spellings in which the same names are at present written. It is unnecessary to do more than barely refer to the criticisms to which a Government would expose itself by according its *imprimatur* to such inaccurate and unscientific work.

7. I therefore endeavoured to organize that general accord upon which the Surveyor General insisted before altering his maps. It was necessary not only to elicit an agreement from the heads of departments and local Governments, but also to devise a plan by which the public eye could be accustomed to the changes that a uniform system would involve. I found that the spelling of places issues to a large extent from the Post Office, which by its Guide gives an orthography, at once official and popular, to 2,150 names of places; from the Telegraphic Department, with its ever-increasing list of stations; from the Public Works Department, in its various branches of Irrigation, Roads, &c.; and from the Railway Companies, whose sign-boards and time-tables, with the Indian Bradshaw and other Guides based upon them, give the popular spelling to many hundred stations and towns. By means of these, along with the maps and Gazetteers, it was evident that the public eye might be unconsciously and rapidly educated to any system that should be simultaneously adopted, and the difficult problem of a uniform spelling for India would at length be solved.

8. The work was rendered unexpectedly easy by the circumstance that I found the heads of departments, and in general the local Governments, quite as anxious as myself that the present confusion should cease. The Director General of Post Offices indeed, addressed me on his own motion, and placed the re-editing of the Postal Guide in my hands. The first point was to obtain the accurate spelling of the names of places throughout India, and as it was hopeless to look for this in the English character, recourse was had to the vernacular. The preliminary arrangements are now complete. They consist in procuring by means of circulars, issued through the Post Masters General, the Public Works Department, the Railway Companies (beginning with the East Indian Railway Board of Agency, whose concurrence I have secured), and my own office, the names of every city, post town, railway (and subsequently telegraph) station, district, river, mountain, &c., legibly and accurately written in the local vernacular character. The returns thus obtained are checked by me, and made up into a form containing the following columns: column 1 shows the name as ordinarily spelt; columns 2 and 3 show it in the vernacular character of the district, and where that character differs from the Nagari or Persian, also in Hindi or Urdu; column 4 exhibits it accurately transliterated on the Asiatic Society's system, but without diacritical marks for the consonants; column 5 shows the practical spelling for the Gazetteers, which I propose shall be authoritatively adopted; column 6 is left for any alterations or remarks by the Home Office. I enclose as a specimen a sheet of the names obtained from the Central Provinces.

Enclosure No. 1.

9. In the present initiatory stage of the undertaking, columns 4 and 5 alone appear to require comment. In column 4 I dispense with the diacritical marks for consonants, as they are very difficult to get accurately transcribed, impossible to get accurately printed at an ordinary press, and of little practical value, as not one reader in a thousand understands their meaning. For scholars who demand scientific precision, a list will be prefaced to the Gazetteer giving the names in the vernacular character itself. Column 5 will be identical with column 4, that is to say, the accurate transliteration will in all cases be adopted, except in the names of places whose spelling has obtained a historical or popular fixity. Such names are divisible into two classes, in the first of which the fixity is so hardened and set that any attempt to alter it would destroy the identity of the word. Thus it would be impossible to change Bengal, Calcutta, Madras or Bombay into Bangal, Kalkata, Mandraj, and Mumbai; while Katak, Karimanal, and Vishakpatnam would be mere pedantry for Cuttack, Coromandel, and Vizagapatam. The second class admits of a compromise which, by sacrificing something in scientific precision, obtains a result tolerably accurate, and yet recognizable as the old name. Thus, Cawnpore becomes not the absolutely correct Kanhpur, but Cawnpur; Oude becomes not Avadh, but Oudh; Dinapore becomes not Dānapur, but Dinapur. In such cases I try to pull up the spelling as nearly as possible to the accurate transliteration without destroying the identity of the word. Like all compromises it is obnoxious to the strictures of both the extreme parties; from the excessive purists on the one hand, and from the determined upholders of the old confused spelling on the other. But I believe it will command the support of the intermediate body of sensible men. When the form is prepared, I submit it to you for sanction, or alteration if required. After passing through the Home Department, it comes back to my office, and an authoritative spelling is thus obtained.

* * * *

A.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of place as commonly spelt in English Character.	Name in the Vernacular Character of the District.	Name in either the Urdu or the Nagari Character.	Name accurately transliterated on the modified Jonesian System to be adopted for the Gazetteer without diacritical marks for Consonant.	Practical Spelling to be adopted in the Gazetteer.	COLUMN FOR CORRECTING AND REMARKS.
Ubhana ...	अभाना ..		Abhānā ...	Abhānā ...	
Adegaon ..	आदेगांव ..		Adegānv ..	Adegāon ...	
Adial .	अडियाल ..		Adyāl ...	Adiyāl ...	
Augar ..	आगर ..		Agar ...	Agăr ...	
Aguria ...	अगरया ..		Agaryā ...	Agăriā ..	
Ahiree ...	अहीरी ..		Ahīrī ...	Ahīrī ...	
Ahiree ...	अहीरी ..		Ahīrī ...	Ahīrī ...	
Ayree ...	ऐरी ..		Airī ...	Airī ...	
Ujmeergurh ...	अजमीरगढ		Ajmīrgarh ...	Ajmīrgărh ...	
Ulbaka ...	आलबाका ..		Albākā ...	Albākā ...	
Allewaee ...	आलेबाही ..		Alewāhī ...	Alewāhī ...	
Allipore ...	علي پور		Alīpūr ...	Alīpūr ...	
Almode ...	अलमोद ..		Almōd ...	Almōd ...	
Alone ...	आलोन ..		Alōn ...	Alōn ...	
Umurkuntuk ...	अमरकंटक		Amarkantak ...	Amărkăntăk ...	
Umurwarra ...	अमरवाडा		Amarvārā ...	Amărwārā ...	
Amb ...	आंब ..		Amb ...	Amb ...	
Ambagurh ...	अंबागड ..		Ambāgarh ...	Ambāgărh ...	
Ambgaon ...	आंबगाव ..		Ambgānv ...	Ambgāon ...	
Ambgaon ...	आंबगांव ..		Ambgānv ...	Ambgāon ...	
Amgaon ...	आमगांव ..		Amgānv ...	Amgāon ...	
Amgaon ...	आम ..		Amgānv ...	Amgāon ..	
Amlah ...	आमला ..		Amlā ...	Amlā ...	
Andhalgaon ...	आंधलगांव		Andhalgānv ...	Andhălgāon ...	
Andharee ...	अंधारी ..		Andhārī ...	Andhārī ...	
Andoree ...	अंदोरी ..		Andorī ...	Andōrī ...	
Unhonee ...	अन्होनी ..		Anhonī ...	Anhōnī ...	
Anjee ...	आंजी ..		Anjī ...	Anjī ...	
Unkoosha ...	अंकुशा ..		Ankusā ...	Ankusā ...	
Arung ...	आरंग ..		Arang ...	Arăng ...	
Uree ...	अरी ..		Arī ...	Arī ...	
Urjoonee ...	अर्जुनी ..		Arjunī ...	Arjunī ...	
Urmoree ...	अरमोरी ..		Armorī ...	Armōrí ...	
Urpa ...	अरपा ..		Arpā ...	Arpā ...	
Arpallee ...	आरपल्ली ..		Arpallī ...	Arpăllī ...	
Arvee ...	आरवी ..		Arvī ...	Arvī ...	
Arvee ...	आरवी ..		Arvī ...	Arvī ...	
Asserally ...	असरल्ली ..		Asarallī ...	Asărăllī ...	
Ashta ...	आष्ट ..		Ashta ...	Ashtă ...	
Ashtee ...	आष्टी ..		Ashtī ...	Ashtī ...	
Ashtee ...	आष्टी ..		Ashtī ...	Ashtī ...	
Assergurh ...	आशीगंढ ..		Asīrgarh ...	Asīrgārh ...	
Aslana ...	असलाना ..		Aslānā ..	Aslānā ...	
Asodah ...	असोदा ..		Asōdā ...	Asōdā ...	
Atnair ...	आटनेर ..		Atner ...	Atnēr ...	
Aondhee ...	आंवढी ..		Anvdhī ...	Aūndhī ...	

Column 5 exhibits the word as it will be spelt at the beginning of the article. In the Gazetteers all short marks will be omitted, and only the long accent retained.

W. W. HUNTER.

No. 2638, dated 25th September 1869.

From—A. M. MONTEATH, ESQ., Director General of Post Offices in India,
To—W. W. HUNTER, ESQ.

REFERRING to the correspondence noted on the margin, and to the subsequent conversations I have had with you relative to the arrangement of some recognised system of representing Indian names in the Roman character, I have now the honor to state that, in my opinion, the plan sketched out by you will answer admirably, and that I shall be most happy to take immediate steps for preparing a list of Post Offices arranged in the manner indicated by you, and with spare columns in view to the obtainment from local officers of all necessary information respecting vernacular spelling, &c. These lists, when ready, will be forwarded by me to the several Post Masters General, and I propose to instruct them, after obtaining the information and subjecting it to such local examination by vernacular scholars or others as may be feasible, to transmit the papers to you direct.

From Director General of Post Offices in India, to Dr. W. W. Hunter, No. 2093, dated 25th August 1868.
To ditto (D. O.) dated 9th September 1869.

2. I have no doubt that you will find it necessary to make many further references for explanation or further information, and I would propose that this should be done by you in direct communication with the Post Masters General. And apart altogether from such correspondence the work of examination and transliteration will be a very laborious one, for not only is the list of Post Offices an enormous* one, but the vernacular characters in which the names will be given will comprise nearly all those to be found in India.

* Containing, besides Receiving Houses, about 2,125 Post Offices.

3. I have long felt the importance of doing something in the direction now contemplated, for there is no department which suffers more from the absence of any recognized system of spelling Indian names in the Roman character than does the Post Office, and although the work proposed to be done by you is one which must involve considerable time and attention, I hope that you may be able to arrange for carrying it out.

No. 1113, dated 28th February 1870.

From—J. GEOGHEGAN, ESQ., Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.,
To—W. W. HUNTER, ESQ.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 6th November last, on the subject of the adoption in the preparation of the Gazetteers of a uniform system of spelling Indian geographical names.

2. In reply I am directed to state, that the Governor General in Council approves generally of the system of transliteration proposed by you, and authorizes its adoption in the compilation of the Provincial Gazetteers.

* * * * * *

No. 551, dated 19th March 1870.

From—COLONEL H. L. THUILLIER, Surveyor General of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

MR. HUNTER, Editor of the Gazetteers, has this day been good enough to favor me with a copy of his letter on the orthography to be employed for the forthcoming Gazetteers and Maps to accompany them, dated 6th November last, from which it appears that the Government of India communicated certain orders upon the same subject in April 1868* to the several Local Governments and jurisdictions, but which never reached this Department.

* Nos. 2209 to 2216, dated 30th April 1868.

2. As this highly important subject materially affects the daily work in my office, and very considerable labor has been expended in certain compilations of maps expressly prepared for local Governments, I have the honor, with reference to paragraphs 72 to 75 of my Annual Report, dated the 15th January last, to solicit that I may be favored at an early date with the orders of the Government of India on the general question of the rendering of the names of places in the Gazetteers and on the Maps which are to accompany them.

3. It will, I think, be very desirable for Mr. Hunter to be charged with the duty of superintending the preparation of suitable maps for the Gazetteers for all the jurisdictions in immediate personal communication with this office. The wants and requirements connected with these geographical illustrations for such extensive publications as the Local and Imperial Gazetteers for all India, will best be understood by a central officer in his position, who, having full knowledge of the views of the local editors and wishes of their Governments or jurisdictions, will be in the best position to aid this Department with his personal counsel and advice, and so save much correspondence and probable misunderstanding.

* * * * *

6. But if the modifications so wisely suggested by Mr. Hunter are to be observed in retaining long familiar names, as also advocated in my Annual Report, then this deviation from one universal system will require very careful handling and authoritative decision, and the sooner steps are taken to place whatever system may be adopted on a properly defined and intelligible footing, the better, since the demand for the Gazetteer maps are most pressing and urgent, and are daily increasing, thereby involving complications in my Department not easy to be explained to those not accustomed to geographical researches and cartographic manipulations.

7. Dr. Hunter is quite correct in what he states in the 6th paragraph of his letter to your address, dated the 6th November last, as to my views. I am perfectly prepared to carry out any system for the Gazetteers which may be authoritatively laid down, and I anxiously await the authority of the Government to enable me to act without the fear of repeated revisions.

8. The general effect of such a revolution in the mode of spelling native names and revising the same on the existing maps and records of this Department is a matter for further deliberation and investigation, and it may be a question whether, in the first instance, on the publication of these Gazetteers now in hand, a glossary of names ought not to accompany the text of each volume to show both the old and the new orthography, so as to familiarize the European mind with an entire new system of transliteration of the native sounds for places in India, the old plan of which from long use having already become so strongly impressed and so universally made use of in all popular publications and Atlases. This might be effected with slight trouble and expense, and would render the Gazetteers more complete and generally useful and intelligible.

9. The system of repeating the names of important places or capital towns in both styles or systems, as in Keith Johnstone's Atlas, on the face of the map, is also worthy of consideration, and where this can be done without crowding the map, I would recommend it. It certainly should be followed when the alteration in the spelling is so great as to render the identification difficult or obscure to ordinary enquirers.

No. 2478, dated 23rd May 1870.

From—E. C. Bayley, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.,

To—The Surveyor General of India.

Public Proceedings, 2nd May 1868, Nos. 137 to 139.
Public Proceedings, 5th March 1870, Nos. 204 to 207.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 551, dated the 19th March last, and in reply to forward herewith a copy of the papers noted on the margin, on the subject of the adoption in the preparation of the Gazetteers of a uniform system of spelling Indian geographical names. The Governor General in Council regrets that it was omitted to communicate these papers to you before.

2. Your suggestion for the preparation of a glossary of nam to accompany the Gazetteers will be referred to Dr. Hunter for consideration and report.

APPENDIX II.

Machinery for collecting materials for the Statistical Accounts, extracted from MR. HUNTER'S *Plan for an Imperial Gazetteer in* 1869.

MACHINERY FOR COLLECTING FRESH MATERIALS.

1. THE utilization of the existing materials (*i. e.*, Government records and published books) being thus provided for,* the machinery for collecting new materials for the present undertaking must next be considered. Previous efforts towards an account of the country have taken either the District Officers or a Central Compiler as their basis, and ignored, to a large extent, all other aid. I propose, by distributing the work as much as possible, to prevent it falling too heavily on any single class of officers, and at the same time, by means of a Central Editor, to secure uniformity and punctuality in its completion. To ask a Magistrate or Collector to give an account of his District, is to impose on him a task for which he never has time, and seldom has inclination. The operation will be done satisfactorily and up to time, only by throwing the minimum of work on the District Officers.

MACHINERY FOR COLLECTING FRESH MATERIALS,—*continued.*
(*a.*)—*Heads of Departments.*

2. Most of the statistics required for the work already exist in the Departmental Offices in the Presidency Towns, and to trouble the local officers for returns previously given to the heads of their Departments would not only be vexatious, but would involve a waste of labor, both in their Offices and in that of the Central Compiler. In doing the Bengal Gazetteer, I therefore placed myself in communication with the gentlemen who preside over the Departments from which statistics will be required. It touches the honor of each Departmental Chief to have his own work well represented in an Account of the country, and the Returns which a local officer would look upon as so much extra labor, are drawn up in a spirit of cordial co-operation by the heads of Departments. In most cases, indeed, the required information already exists in a tabulated form in the Departmental head quarters, and, in some cases, all that has to be done is to furnish me with a copy of the printed Annual Reports. Arrangements have already been made with the Inspector General of Police, the Inspector General of Jails, the Surveyor General of India, the Medical Department, the Geological Survey, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Meteorological Reporter to Government of Bengal, the Public Works Department, the Cotton Commissioner of the Berars, the East Indian Railway, the Diocesan authorities and the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. I hope to make similar arrangements with the Military Department, the Director General of Post Offices, the Marine Department, the Director of Public Instruction, and all other Central Offices from which information bearing upon the existing state of the country can be obtained.

MACHINERY FOR COLLECTING FRESH MATERIALS,—*continued.*
(*a*).—*Heads of Departments.*

3. The examination of the work done in the different Provinces of India has strongly impressed me with the advantages which this co-operation of the heads of departments will afford. It will greatly lessen the demands of the Gazetteer on the already overworked District Officers, and the information is not only more cordially and more punctually given, but it is so carefully tested as to require no verification. For example, the Inspector General of Jails can, with scarcely any trouble, present, by means of a few tabulated statements, an absolutely exhaustive account of the criminal classes of every district. He brings to the work the whole accumulated experience of his Department, and he deals with the subject in the complete brief manner which can only be attained by having devoted years of thought and study to it. It would be useless to expect anything of equal value from a local officer accustomed to look upon the jail as one small fragment of his daily duty; and the Inspector General's Tables furnish a far more intelligent and life-like portraiture of the rural criminal classes, than could be educed from any amount of foolscap which the District Magistrates might send in. It will be the Provincial Editor's duty to make the Departmental Returns and figures tell their tale. In those parts of the Gazetteer which deal with science rather than with matters of personal observation, the co-operation of the heads of departments is even more necessary. Geological dissertations by District Officers would, in nine out of ten cases, be simply worthless, and very few of these gentlemen would venture on such perilous ground. On the other hand, nothing can be more interesting or more valuable than the notes on Districts which the Geological Department has furnished me. Dr. Oldham

* In previous paragraphs of the Plan of 1869.

has already drawn up seven, and they will form a most important feature in my Account of Bengal. The maps must be done in communication with the Surveyor General; the meteorological information should be furnished by the Meteorological Department; and the Medical Aspects of the District by the Civil Surgeons.

MACHINERY FOR COLLECTING FRESH MATERIALS,—*continued.*
(*b.*)—*District Offices.*

4. A large proportion of the fresh information required is thus obtained with the minimum of cost or delay from the heads of departments. The residue must, to a large extent, be furnished by the District Officers. The perfect ideal of a Statistical and Geographical Account would largely consist of local histories and contributions from officials on the spot. But such local histories, unless written with knowledge and insight, are the most untrustworthy and dullest of narratives. To be done well they would require not only a great deal more leisure than the District Officers can command, but a talent for antiquarian and statistical research, along with a trained literary power which it is unreasonable to expect from any administrative body. I have, therefore, arranged that my demands on them should be as little irksome as possible, and have drawn up a set of leading questions which show exactly what is required.*

MACHINERY FOR COLLECTING FRESH MATERIALS,—*continued.*
(*c.*)—*Scholars and non-official co-operators.*

5. The two first sources of materials, *viz.*, the heads of departments and the District Officers, have now been explained. The third source is to be found in the co-operation of scholars and, in general, of non-official gentlemen interested in the undertaking. This is perhaps the most important duty of an Editor of a comprehensive statistical work. Upon his acquaintance with people who are able to help him, and his tact in securing their assistance, the success of the enterprize in a large measure depends. For example, I find that it will be possible to obtain from Professor Blochmann the entire references which are to be found in the Muhammadan writers upon Bengal. From Babu Rajendra Lala Mitra and other Sanskrit scholars, I hope for a large amount of new matter with regard to the local Hindu history. The leading Native houses should be induced to contribute their family histories, and valuable manuscripts of this nature are already coming in to me from Rajas and Zamindars for the Statistical Account of Bengal, on which I am at present engaged.

MACHINERY FOR COLLECTING FRESH MATERIALS,—*continued.*
(*c.*)—*Scholars and non-official co-operators.*

6. Contributions of at least equal importance are being obtained for the same work from the English capitalists who have settled as planters or landholders in Bengal. Some of these gentlemen came forward spontaneously with offers of help, and their co-operation will throw a searching light, not only upon Anglo-Indian enterprize and the conditions under which imported capital performs its functions, but also on it relations to, and effects upon, the cultivating classes on their respective estates.

MACHINERY FOR COLLECTING FRESH MATERIALS,—*concluded.*
(*d.*)—*Personal observations.*

7. One other source of materials remains. If the work is to be done well, the Compile must see the Provinces which he describes with his own eyes and check his materials upon the spot. It will, of course, b impossible for the Editor to exhaustively traverse every District. The contributions from the local officers are expressl intended to meet this difficulty, but the Editor should visit each of the larger territorial divisions and test the accuracy of the information which he has received. Considerable judgmen will be demanded on the part of the Editor to steer a middle course between devoting too much or too little of his time to this part of his work. For, on the one hand, if he does it too minutely, the time required and the outlay involved will be unnecessarily great; while, on the other hand, some degree of personal acquaintance with the country is absolutely necessary to give life to his descriptions, and a feeling of reality to his work.

The above paragraphs were written in 1869. Since then several of the Provincial Governments have introduced the annual returns drawn up by the Statistical Committee. The Editors of the Local Gazetteers should carefully avail themselves of these and all other Statistics already collected. They should never forget that the success of the undertaking will largely depend upon their giving as little trouble as possible to the regular officers of the administration.

W. W. H.

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* These questions are embodied in a condensed form in the first sixty paragraphs of the foregoing Heads of information required for the Imperial Gazetteer.

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